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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Nine Years More of Hooker?

for

If the provision of the State Constitution for the removal of Judges by concurrent resolution on a two-thirds vote was intended to cover only cases of proved guilt while actually on the bench, why was it ever incorporated in the fundamental law? The other provision for removal from the bench by impeachment is all that was needed.

Let there be no muddling of the perfeetly plain question presented, as to the fitness or unfitness of WARREN B. HOOKER to sit on the bench and preside over the administration of justice to his fellow citizens. The wisdom or unwisdom of the constitutional provision for removal for cause is not a matter for the legislators to determine; the people have ordained that for cause a Judge may thus be removed. The question for the Legislature is simply whether WARREN B. HOOKER is fit or unfit to be a Justice of the Supreme Court and to sit on the bench until his term expires at the end of the year 1913.

Nine years more of HOOKER? That is the purpose of the extraordinary theory now set up by some Republicans and some Democrats for the protection of his disreputable ermine, namely, that the Constitution itself is unconstituthan the process of impeachment for ridding the bench of any unworthy Judge, any inveterate grafter.

The Way to Sing Sing the "Drastic" Way.

The condition of affairs exposed in the Equitable is no new development. It has existed in its essential features for about twenty years.

Nor has the report of Superintendent HENDRICKS first brought it to view. For twenty years it has been at least suspected throughout the financial district; and by a very considerable number of people it was known more or less precisely. The methods of that company now described could not have been pursued except with the knowledge of many men, both inside and outside the concern. The rapid enrichment of the Hypes, father and son, and of the ALEX-ANDERS, near and remote, was obvious to everybody who came in contact with them. Wall Street was cognizant of the methods of financiering used by the

It was all common talk in the financial sphere. Nobody there is surprised by the revelations of that report. Indeed, in the financial world there is consciousness if not surprise that the revelations made are only a partial exposure of the rottenness: that examples of individual and corporate craft, generally and even precisely known in the financial world, are avoided, omitted and covered up. The trail of the serpent could easily be traced to quarters from which, for one reason or another, the official investi-

The report of Superintendent HEND-RICKS is called "drastic." "Drastic" it is so far as it goes, but it stops short of some of the worst of the iniquitous relations into which it was exploring.

There will be no really complete and "drastic" investigation of the Equitable company until the whole matter is made the subject of investigation in a public judicial proceeding, in a court of law, in which there is neither fear nor favor.

Only when the criminals are in Sing Sing will the full infamy have been exposed and punished. That is the only really "drastie" way of dealing with the

"Civies" in the Grammar Schools.

When the boys and girls who will graduate from the grammar schools next month go looking for jobs they chords or the resolution of discords. tioned until of comparatively recent Yet every one of them will have given | years. a good deal of his or her school time to fense of the musical feature of the school course is its educational value, and this may be conceded, though the ordinary mind will persist in thinking that, as a general proposition, the educational

tering of the theory of it. Now, it appears, a marked abatement is to be made in the musical course in delegate the actual killing to a profesthe public schools-"fad," the irreverent | sional executioner, a man who lives uncall it—and the time saved is to be de- der a social ban, and he no longer wields voted to civics and to a course on "commerce, industrial development and the commercial relations of the United States to other countries." One cannot help wondering whether the graduates cross-examined on these subjects when they seek openings in practical life and whether what they pick up of them in the degree the opening stages of their com-

mercial or industrial career. If there has been any demand for the introduction of these topics in the schools cutside of what are vaguely called "educational circles," it has not been clamorat this time if it had failed to establish ment by committing the crime. All the new courses. What there has been | this is clear, yet Governors are men, and | Guder en Joe Jegenson.

write legibly, figure accurately and conployers generally are to be believed, this want is not filled by the public schools just now, and those who feel the want will be apt to show impatience at the grafting of new excrescences upon the

course of study before it is supplied. Critics of the course of study will find no small encouragement for their views in the mere circumstance of change, apart from the merit or otherwise of the new subjects taken up. Only a little while ago, when they objected to the fads," as they called them, which were crowding out the elementary branches, they were met with an air of superiority and a fine array of theories regarding educational value, and the soul contracting effects of the Three Rs when taken in excess. They cannot help seeing today that the educational value argument has had a good deal of the starch taken out of it when the branches of study which they attacked and which were fiercely defended in "educational citcles" as essential to give the county suading appeal to the imaginations of future generations of capable thinkers are now quietly dropped or chopped of lopped as to their dearest details, in order to make room for a new crop ofwell, "fads."

While there is unquestionably danger in making the public school course too arid-the extension of the courses in United States history and geography in favor of restricting the suffrage. will be hailed with unanimous satisfaction-it may well be that in strictly professional "educational circles" the view enthusiastically as Mr. GORMAN fights for taken of educational value is somewhat it. At present the fight is wholly within distorted. "Fads" in the school systemin teaching in general-are just as much a product of the effort to lift the schoolmaster and the schoolmarm in the hierarchy of brains as of any sure, timeproof evolution in the theory of education. It remains extremely doubtful whether, for common school purposes, any topics have been or can be added to the course which have a higher educational value than the Three Rs themselves, thoroughly, sincerely and practically taught. They carry with them so much mental discipline and they may be made to involve such a variety of untional so far as it affords other means conscious acquirement that he would be a rash man who said that their possessor in a full degree was anything short of capably educated to face the problems and the duties of life.

The amount of civies that can be crowded into a few hours filched from the school year will not carry the young offshoot of an immigrant or any other family very far. But that ease of intelligent reading which will make his daily newspaper a pleasure to him will insure the young man an early, complete and practical mastery of our public machinery. The same plus his own daily experience when the Three Rs have secured him an opening in industry or commerce will give him a progressive grasp of industrial and commercial facts and relations-as they, will of all the other factors which make up the civilization that he lives to enjoy.

The attempt to anticipate the natural process in the acquirement of knowledge, which is productive of all these special studies in the schools, really tends to the very reverse of what "educational circles" pretend to aim at. Incompany and could point out particu- stead of educating, the schools are only larly the individuals who profited by teaching. The things taught are apt for a Cabine office was extremely disand the deficiencies in education due to the sacrifices made for the things so lost are only repaired in a small proportion of cases.

Hanging Women, and Men. Also.

One phase of the woman question is brought up by the reprieve for the third time of a woman in Vermont convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to death. That this woman killed her husband in a peculiarly brutal way is the local contets are interesting. unquestionable and denied by no one, not even by herself; yet public sensibility revolts at the thought of her being hanged. The imagination of men at this time turns with horror from the picture it conjures up of the scene on the scaffold when men shall tie up a woman and kill her.

Of course, this acuteness of sensibility is altogether modern. In the past the heads of numberless women have been cut off by men in pursuance of a judicial sentence. Queens and ladies of beauty and refinement, gentle women whose real or imaginary offenses were political or religious only, have had their heads chopped off, and even have been burned at the stake, yet the society of the period looked on without a whimper against the proceeding in itself, though there may have been a difference of opinion as to the guilty desert of the particular women burned or decapitated. That women should be will not be asked many questions about | held amenable to the same punishments musical intervals, the formation of as were inflicted on men was never ques-

Now it has become almost a foregone learning about these things. The de- conclusion that no woman will be executed, no matter how completely her guilt of murder is proved. Men revolt at the job of killing in cold blood even a man judicially sentenced to death. Sheriffs resign their office rather than value is in music itself and not in a smat- | be concerned in it, even indirectly; and if they accept the responsibility of presiding at the execution they usually the ax, but simply pulls a string or

touches an electric button. In the case of a woman the revolt is far greater. It extends from the Sheriff and the hangman to the Governor. No or 1906 and succeeding years will be one of them wants to take any responsibility for the killing of a woman.

The poor Governor can hardly sleep o' nights, for after all, nominally, the class room will illumine to any dazzling final responsibility of the execution rests on him. His sense of justice of course compels him to resist the weakness which prompts him to save from the penalty of the law a woman justly convicted of murder. It is the law, the expression of the public conscience, which ous. The Board of Education would sends her to death, not he; nay, she hernot be subjected to any violent criticism | self brought on herself the terrible judg-

a good deal of demand for is classes of they hate to take the decision which graduates who could spell correctly, reason and duty force on them. They do not relish the thought of the killing struct grammatical sentences. If em- of a woman by a judicial sentence whose commutation is within their prerogative. Ought such a strain to be put on

any man? If, however, the acuteness of the public sensibility is now so great that the judicial killing of a woman is intolerable to it, is not the time approaching when the administration of the death penalty to anybody, man or woman, will be too much for its endurance? At a period when the sight or the thought of any physical pain inflicted on any creature, human or brute, revolts men and women generally, when children go unwhipped for offenses meriting the lash-at least according to the old notion-can the scaffold and the electric chair remain in civilization?

But how can the necessary discipline of society be maintained after the extreme penalty is abolished? Society revolts at the old religious dogma of the retribution of hell, yet the Church still retains it as essential in its terrible dis-

Politics in Maryland. The Maryland Democracy is split over the proposed amendment to the Constitution by which the negroes of the State would be disqualified from voting. Senator GORMAN and his followers are heartily Governor WARFIELD and several members of his administration oppose it as the party, but the Republicans hope to increase their strength by accessions from the Warfield faction before election

iav comes around. Mr. BONAPARTE, who is to be Secretary f the Navy after June 30, has called on ill men calling themselves Republicans b oppose the amendment, and in the ampaign against it he is expected to the an aggressive part. It appears that sene Republicans have shown a lukewirmness in their opposition to the propoed change, and to these Mr. BONA-PAITE has already addressed himself. The exclusion of all except a negligible milority of the negroes from the right to vota would make Republican success in Mayland highly improbable for a numberof years to come. Attractive as is the thecrythat with the race issue eliminated the vhites would divide into two partles on political questions, the process of readjustment takes time.

In the Fifty-eighth Congress Maryland was reresented in the House by four Republians and two Democrats, while in the Sente each party had a representa-Vhen the Fifty-ninth Congress meets it till have three Republicans and three Denocrats from the State in the House an two Democrats in the Senate. Last yearthe State chose one Republican Presiential elector, and the other Democrat on the ticket. Only a few years age the Republicans seemed to be in comlete possession of the State. A serious olit in the Democratic organization mint result in another Republican succes

On the ther hand, the Republican organizatio in the State is dissatisfied President Roseveur in his distribution of offices. Ir. BONAPARTE'S selection some of its nost influential members. the appointment was not of its seeking. Later Mr. loxaparte was invited to address the Itate committee, and apparently the makine leaders have decided to accept a suation which they cannot alter with as ood grace as possible.

An "off yea" in politics is 1905, but

The Insurance Department's Disovery.

It required nching more than an internal upheaval at exposed the work-Society to the ligt of day to direct the attention of the state Insurance De- to him. partment to that articular institution. When ALEXANDER eached on HYDE and HYDE snitched on AEKANDER the Superintendent of Insurage began to suspect that something was rong. Previous to the confessions whih his department did nothing to bring bout, he Superintendent apparently wa in the dark as

to the condition that eisted. This demonstration of the Insurance Department's ability to cent ut wrongdoing, detect lawbreaking and perform its duties without aid from the outside must inevitably increase the onfidence with which it is regarded by th public. For the prompt protection of thepolicyholders its efficiency has been ehibited with remarkable impressiveness.

The President's speech at William College contained the following explation of his Santo Domingo policy:

"All I asked on behalf of the people of the lited States of Santo Domingo was that it should brook and happy. Affairs grew into such shape own there that it was evident that the bonds of stety were on the point of dissolution, and the Gorr ment of Santo Domingo made an appeal toy Government of the United States and asked at this nation out of the abundance of its atrenh should strive to help a weaker brother. interest of the peace of the world and in the inter of justice we yielded to Santo Domingo's requi

to its moral and temperamental improve- the worst. of the United States, also, was intended to make people good and happy.

In the Century Magazine for July Mr. Frank J. Sprague begins a series of articles on electric tration, and that on the collection of news is continued.

A description of the "secession" in German art and one on Perry in Japan will attract attention. Mr Whiteing's Touraine châteaux are Chambud Chaumont and Aray le Rideau. Mmc. Blanc writes of the Princess Mathide and the future of Poland is discussed. There are six short stories the serial, and several poems, including one by Mr.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN HUN- TF GARY.

It was announced in the newspapers that Francis Joseph, King of Hungary, had appointed Gen. Fejervary as Premier of Hungary. This appointment of Fejervary excited great bitterness in Hungary, and not without reason. His personality does not suggest any confidence to the Hungarian people, who struggle for their rights, the construction of a Magyar national State, and absolute independence.

Nevertheless, it is perfectly true that his appointment does not violate the Hun-garian Constitution. In Hungary the Government can be constitutional or nonconstitutional. The Government is constitutional when it derives its power from the King, according to the regulations of the Constitution, and if it works in strict accordance with these regulations. The power of such a Government depends either upon the support of the majority in Parliament or only upon the confidence of the King. This Government remains constitutional, even if it violates the laws in one respect or another, so long as Parliament has the right of holding the Government responsible, or has a power to outvote, attack or arraign it. To a constitutional Government neither the citizens nor the authorities of the counties can fail to give obedience, except in a few cases specified by law. Such a Government, therefore, can collect taxes or levy men for the army, even if these are not voted for by Parliament, provided the citizens pay their taxes or serve as soldiers of their own accord. Government is constitutional, even if it is not parliamentarian, because it is appointed by the constitutional factor, in a constitutional manner, acts within the regulations of the Constitution and does not endanger the safeguards of the Constitution by making it possible for Parliament to hold the Government responsible for its actions.

But as soon as Parliament is deprived of this right the Government becomes nonconstitutional. It becomes such when it forces the taxes not voted for by Parliament to be collected, and the men to be levied for the army without the permission of Parliament; also if it forces the enactment of orders which pertain to the sphere of the authorities of the counties; when it makes it impossible for Parliament to hold the Government responsible by countersigning the dissolution or adjourning of Parliament at a time when the Government is not authorized to meet State expenses, or when it is expressly forbidden to do so if the Parliament thus dissolved is not called by the King within the time specified by law, yet the Government is in power; if the House of Commons is prohibited from arraigning the Government or presenting bills by causing the dissolution or adjournment aforesaid.

The original constitutional Government becomes non-constitutional because it attacks the safeguards of the Constitution or makes it impossible for Parliament to hold the Government responsible. The Government is non-constitutional in its origin, even if it does not violate the laws, if, according to the third law of 1848 and the seventh law of 1867, this is constituted of men not appointed by Ministerial countersigning. of men who are not Ministers, or of men who are not appointed by the King. The King can exercise his executive power by responsible Ministers only; if, therefore, he does not appoint Ministers, his orders, appointments or commands are not valid. because they are not countersigned by responsible Ministers and in Hungary nobody but the King can exercise executive power with Ministers. Finally the Government is considered non-constitutional if it has been appointed by a King not crowned by Parliament within six months after the death with the tratment it has received from of his predecessor, because the third law of the year 1791 absolutely requires that the coronation shall take place within six months.

the sort of relations with it now de- to be lost in the first hurry of active life, tasteful to th machine, for he has never not be considered as the legal representa-The non-constitutional Government canattempted toconceal his disapproval of tive of the Hungarian State and the Hungarian King, and thus is not authorized to After he was amed for Secretary of the | enact laws, to give out orders, to counsel Navy the nahine protested hotly that | the King, to countersign and execute royal decisions and orders. From this it follows that no citizen, royal authority or officer has to obey a non-constitutional Government. With respect to the orders of such a Government concerning not only the illegal collection of taxes and the illegal recruiting of soldiers, but any other orders, the authorities of every county can behave as though they were the orders of another legal authority, i. e., they can offer passive resistance. No citizen is authorized to offer any active resistance to any authority acting in the name of the Hungarian King, but every one is entitled, and even obliged, not to cooperate with the execution of such ings of the Equable Life Assurance orders, and to obey only force, and even then he should tolerate whatsoever is done

This right of passive resistance is therefore such a powerful weapon of the Hungarian nation that, if employed at the right time and in the proper manner, every force and unconstitutional power can be checked by it. If, therefore, Hungary cannot be governed in a non-constitutional manner. it is natural that it must be governed in accordance with the Constitution, because somehow or other it must be governed.

There is no danger in the Fejervary Cabinet, if the nation is determined to behave toward the Government as demanded by the spirit and regulations of the Constitution. Baron Fejervary and his Cabinet took the oath of office before King Francis Joseph on June 18. According to the official press, he declared that the Cabinet under his leadership is only an administrative one, a transitory one. In no way he promised, will he provoke the nation. He does not ask for a budget. He will not recruit or collect taxes. All he undertakes is to make a proclamation to the nation to pay the taxes by its own will, and to appeal to the young men who have to serve in the army to do so of their own accord.

As we see, Fejervary's program does not yet offend the Constitution. The Government therefore is constitutional. If the Fejervary Cabinet will keep its promise, for the time being, there will be no essential change in the present Hungarian political questions, but as soon as it goes beyond this, and violates the Constitu-To make people good and happy is one c tution, the nation will be thrown into the he noblest uses to which the human intel greatest crisis because Hungary cannot be lect can be put. Nevertheless, when i governed by illegal means, as her thousand comes to taking charge of the affairs of an years history proves, and as the whole other free and sovereign nation with a view nation will oppose this, being prepared for

ment the job is sometimes difficult and deli- It is my duty to state that the Hungarian cate. Probably nobody appreciates this ation does not expect any good from the fact better than Mr. ROOSEVELT. His pur- fejervary Cabinet, and is convinced that pose in Santo Domingo is honorable and his appointment of Fejervary by King creditable to him, and he will be all right as rancie Joseph is his first act toward an long as he remembers that the Constitution | en absolutism and military dictatorship.

Her Impression.

M Knicker-Do you think Russia is trying to MIBocker-No, merely shopping.

In't July number of Seribner's Magazine will be found; interesting account of John Paul Jones's fight. John Kilby, a quarter-gunner on the Bon meichard. There are articles on Le Notre's gardenand on the Tamalpais country. A boat race sto a sea tale by Mr. J. B. Connoily and three other shi atories, with Mrs. Wharton's serial make up the flog. There are four pieces of verse.

STEE AND THE POLICY-HOLDER

Tost Under the Collar. been aron of THE SUN-Sir: I have fairs recepublican, but the state of af-Micial y Superintendent Hendricks's me inton the Equitable almost turns the collast. It makes me hot under found in germ of all the trouble is

The boar paragraph: year was co-tors at the beginning of this men who as prominent and distinguished activity. Theu in their various fields of them is that thing which can be said of the discharge indifferent and careless in blittles.

These are t. and by their who, by their names and all over than in the community less honesty andy for supposed spot-the means of dry, have largely been sands into their the savings of thou-free to use such 1 and then have felt ment and profit, o their own enjoyuse by others, ancondoned its mistaken it outright inne instances have salaries and perquisi of extraordinary Where is their sen.

of personal responsival obligationrust? What are we o their sacred trust our "best" men? o if we cannot awful thought that mawe indulge the great fiduciary institution most of our such rottenness, in kind irmested with

The plan is very imperfectly undersif it has a serious insurrection to deal with, outside of the life insurance business. As to the complicity of the Viceroy and the life insurance business. Russian Government at the early stages of ance binds himself to pay his premiums-anscaucaus seems to have any doubt, and full for the tontine period tusually twents described as the execution of a policy years), leaving his annual dividends to aread on between the Russian and Turkish cumulate in the hands of the insurance complication of prince Lobancif, pany until the expiration of the twenty years. Armenia without Armenians.

PREA.

PREA. decides to allow. The argument that is used to induce him to enter into such a onesided arrangement is that he will profit through the lapses of others, as all those who do not keep up their policies to the end of the period forfeit all dividends or their share of the surplus

In other words, the applicant is influced to enter into a scheme in which it is possible for him to profit through the death or misfortune of his fellows, and in which the idea of protecion for his family is subordinated to that of chance or speculation. Inasmuch as the average duration of policies is not more than seven years, it is apparent that the applicant is betting against big odds.

To illustrate this plan in a homely way It is the same as if Mr. A. goes into a hat store to purchase a hat. He selects a silk hat at and hands out a ten-dollar note, waiting for his \$3 change. The salesman does not offer to return the change and the purchases reminds him that he is waiting for it. salesman explains that the custom of the house is to retain the change from all customers until they have dealt with them twenty that during that period many will drop out from various causes (removals rom town or deaths, &c.) and that the "chage," which will naturally grow to large dimension in twenty years, will then be divided mone the persistent customers, and that "it will be a big thing." Of course, Mr. A. declirs to buy his hats on that plan; but, strange t say, buys insurance on the same plan.

A dividend is nothing more nor less that he return of an overpayment, or the "chang." Every good life insurance company loss its premium rates (for expenses and mortity) sufficiently to meet all possible contingicies to enable it to guarantee not to levy & asseasment. This loading is more than enigh to meet the actual cost of the insurance and is the "change" that is due the policybder annually as he continues to pay premius. It is understood that the deferred divinds in the Equitable amount to \$70,000,000. vast accumulation, over which the Insunce constant temptation to the officials to mep-ulate and use it for personal profit. Thils the cause of the present trouble. It is all known that deferred dividend companies be been the most extravagantly managed. The "annual dividend" companies rende statement to every policyholder upon

anniversary of his policy, showing exact his share of the surplus. check upon extravagance or mismanage my stay on the Isthmus. ment, and is practical mutuality. It is no conceivable that any considerable nuer of good business men would buy tontir surance if the plan was thoroughly ut

Actual results on manired tontine polhave always been disappointing, the ac-being about 50 per cent. of the estima NEW YORK, June 23.

T. P. GOODRICE Column Width. To the Futtor of the Sun-Sir: Your corment was so covered with dirt as to make the inspondent "E. D. W.," whose letter is printed in thierlytion on one side likegible, morning's paper, makes a number of statement I photographed the little square, and the picture regarding width of measure in which various typesus secured is further testimony to Mr.

may be set. These statements are interesting n's statement, and doubtless true. They are the common rule lesining, June 12, of all good compositors. The trouble is that "B. D. W.," in common with almost everybody else goes at the thing in a very vague way.

What we should have is definite and exact in formation which would enable us so to calculate width as to reach the absolute maximum of leg bility to the average eye. The aggregate number of hours spent in reading newspapers throughout

the country every day is incalculable; hence the saving of a very small percentage in the time re-quired to read a given number of words would be of enormous value It seems to me that the only proper way to arrive at this information is by a series of experiments, carried on preferably at some laboratory of paychological research under the direction of a gentle man familiar with recording sensations and thoroughly understanding the instruments by which they may be recorded.

He should be assisted by one printer conversant with the different faces of type, one newspaper publisher understanding the limitations of rapid omposition and one specialist in optics. s doubtless true that the survival of the fittes has produced approximate standards which would be of great assistance in the settling of this ques

tion, but the subject is one of such magnitude as fully to justify the expenditure of time and money by some of our educational institutions in its prope INGALLS KIMBALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am disgusted with the inconsistency of THE SUN'S proofreading department. Why do you permit any one on your staff of bright roung men to use the horrible word "haled" as a substitute for "hauled"? I enclose two ellppings from this morning's SUN showing the word spelled each way. "Hauled" is good enough English for anybody. "Haled" makes me sick. NEW YORK, June 20. E. H. GRAVES.

The effect on Mr. Graves of the good verb "to hale" is deplorable.

Mercy to Carthage. Cato was demanding that Carthage be destroyed

is very striking.

"Why not celebrate the Fourth in it?" they sug Senate voted to send the ships instead.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's Magazine to July begins her copiously illustrated biography of John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Needham continues to show up college athletes and Mr. L. Steffens turns to the corruption of Ohio. The requisite summer fiction is provided in six short stories and a poem by Mr. Gelett Burgess. The set of full page por of all the members of the Roosevelt family

THE TROUBLES IN ERIVAN.

Do They; Indicate a Continuation of the Policy of Armenian Extermination? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The de-

spatch in this morning's Sun regarding the

isturbances in the Province of Erivan in the

Transcaucasus indicates a very serious condition of affairs. Mail news from that part of the world just to hand, however, so far from describing it as an insurrection against Russian authority, affirms that it is only a continuation of the massacres of the Armenians, begun at Baku in the early apring under the auspices of the Russian administration there and at Tiflis. The writer states that when Prince Woronsoff-Daschkoff replaced the notorious Prince Galitain at Tiflia as the Emperor's Beutenant in the Caucasus, it was hoped that the terrorizing of the Armenian population had come to an end. But the Baku slaughter, which, according to the evidence of two Russians who testified before a commission of inquiry at that place, was insti-gated by the Government authorities, now proves to have been only the prelude to more extensive cruekies in the frontier districts, where the Armenians form a large part of the population. A Tatar journalist, o who appears to be playing the same part in the Transcaucasus that Krouschevan did at Kishineff, has been openly inciting his careligionists to destroy the Armenians, whom he describes as the enemies alike of the Czar and the Sautan.

Nakhitohevan, the center of the so-called the Czar and the Sautan.

such rottenness, in kind irmeated with Your editorial this mlegree?
For the sake of myselfutikes fair, holders, I call on the Sther policy-of Insurance to make a serintendent tion of the other great liftinvestigapanies.

NEW YORK, June 22.

Discussion of the Deferre
To the Editor of The Sun-lend.
cause of the Equitable Life tro prime tontine. This is another name "semi-dividends." The deferred dividerred life insurance has been in vogum in when the Equitable succeeded in 1868, passed at Albany authorizing the bill this form of policy, exempting to of fund from the supervision of the 'ne Department.

The New York Life adopted it a yean has been as zealous an advocate plan as its two great competitors.
The plan is very imperfectly undershape outside of the life insurance business.
It is briefly this: The applicant for insurance massacres, no one iff the loads of the life insurance business.
It is briefly this: The applicant for insurance measured with contents as a serious and the Sultan.
Nakhtchevan, the center of the so-called and the Mayor of the so-called whom about eight thousand are Tatars, whose Khan, Rahin, is also the Mayor of the Wown. During the month of May the Armenians, alarmed by vague rumore of trouble, olosed their shops and barricaded themselves in their houses. On the Rahin Khan, acting on instructions from Tilis, gave assurances that there was no danger and that special precautions had been taken to protect them. The Armenians at here enter of the so-called whom about eight thousand are Tatars, whose Khan, Rahin, is also the Mayor of the Mayor of the Mown. During the month of May the Armenians, alarmed by vague rumore of trouble, olosed their shops and barricaded themselves in their houses. On the Rahin Khan, acting on instructions from Tilis, gave assurances that there was no danger and that special precautions had been taken to protect them. The houses the naken to protect them. The houses the naken to protect them. The houses the naken to part and the success on their shops and testen to pr

ster John Barrett and the Eulegy HE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this er's issue of THE SUN you have an or article entitled "Unfair Journalism

Pathmus," in which you quote from the gratar and Herald of June 10 a para-Rt would seem to reflect on me. a maing THE SUN'S readiness to give will sare deal, I shall be grateful if you answinilar prominence to this note in and the quoted allegation of the Star May 12at a certain article in its issue of able to myself, was written by

The s mentioneact is as follows: The article responsibline pared by a prominent and to the leg in Panama. He brought it that if the and asked of my secretary the actual re any errors in dates or in corrected. ng of events they should be secretary derther suggested that my Herald after he article to the Star and The author of corrections were made, during the yearticle had been in Panama was familiar, asy service as Minister and of that small most of the leading nen transpired. He unity, with what had pected soon to lerked that as I was ex-a review of my age lathmus he believed should be published ration of the legation ble for any favorate that he was responsi-It was some time ment on my work.
read, owing to other, it is a strength of the legation. The receding the attention of the legation, ally it was hurriedly tary to the Star and the writer of it.

caused it to make the unfand unwarranted reference to myself. One other hand, correspondingly critical one other hand, correspondingly critical pels in the United States, who always take Pure in hitting a man who is trying to perm his duties faithfully and thereby occas ally gets into the papers, seem to be unable forgive any person for saying a few conterate words about myself and my labors, situation and under trying cottions. I am perfectly willing to leave the Gov-

ernments of Washington and Palma the estimate to be placed upon the permance of This is a consta my duties and whether I "made fod" during WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, the 23.

Our Neglected Graves. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF:

Four correspondent, William F. P. Fergus, in his statement that the grave of Isaac Van Vart at Elmsford is neglected. Having been for some time engaged in collecting data of the Sleepy Hollow country. I visited the grave of Van Wartin the little Duich Reformed Church cemetery at Elmsford on Saturday, sune 10. The grave was a mass of tangled weeds and dried stems, and the monu-

GEORGE SANDERSON

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: My friend Ferguson's note calling attention to the nega condition of Van Wart's grave impels me
a few words about another grave in a land
yearly by thousands of Americans who
gaow of its existence. It is that of Richard and Dale, one of America's heroes, and ta at and Dale, one of America's heroes, and ta at and in the churchyard of St. Peter's Church lecteorges in Bormuda. The shameful neg-on its grave for years does not reflect credit

was Dale: who came from a historic family, was Dale: who came from a historic family, fougon of Commodore Richard Dale (who in its Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard of wated capagement with the British sloop one opis) and relative of Sir Thomas Dale.

The Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge was described as a "hencoop" at Presidencement of the United States frigat

Will neveral British ships of war.
tions takif our numberless patriotic associations takif our numberless patriotic associations takif our numberless patriotic associations. Mayor of feel sure that neither the worsty put obstacrees nor the municipality welld for the weethe way of substituting would they grow around Dale's grave. Nor railing. Buto enclose the spot with aniron bring the ren it not be more patriot; to for burial in such an illustrious son lome buried in Chrive land? Dale's father was Dale's father was his heroic son it be seen. Why should not NEW YORK, Jt side?

FRANK II. VIZETELLY TO THE EDITORIORS OF LAWS.

ntitled "Judicial IX Sux -Sir: In an article in THE SUN of Junt Laws," which appeared preme Court Justich named only seven Su-you knew to be possester New York whom May I inform you the degree of LL.D. at least one Justiced ornitred the name of conferred upon Justicegree of LL.D. was alma mater. Ripon Colla. Blanchard by his New York, June 22, Visconsin. NEW YORR. June 22. Visconsin.

B. CRAWFORD.

Good measure as us.

Magazine for July. Mr. ven in Harper's lightful talks about Londontinues his dethe real Fourth of July. gr Francis Drake, wanted, sponge divers and, what men are experiment are among the spern industrial cles. Mr. J. B. Concily deady [general artiand Dr. McCook agricultural york harbor tures, and the illustrations of h many picings are notable. In fiction knon's paintwith Mr. Tarkington's serial Ajort stories, are five poems. Mr. E. A. Agid there colored frontispiece.

FEAR GENERAL BOYCOTT.

President and Cabinet Regard Threatened Action of Chinese as Serious.

WASHINGTON; June 23 .- The Chinese exclusion question and the danger of an effective boycott against American goods in China were discussed at some length in the meeting of the Cabinet this morning. It was agreed by the President and his advisers that the proposed boycott is to be regarded as one of the gravest importance to American commerce. The opinion was expressed that some prompt and declaive measure must be taken by this Government to offset the danger.

"I think it is about time the Immigration Bureau ceased to exhibit so much zeal in convicting innocent persons of violating the exclusion law," said one member of the Cabinet this morning.

The President believes that there is need for genuine reform in the administration of the exclusion law, and that immigration agents should use more intelligent discrimination in carrying out the provisions of

the statute.

The discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day was caused by a cable despatch received yesterday by the President from a man of the name of Rennie at Hongkong,

a man of the name of Rennie at Hongkong, who is prominently connected with hig flour producing concerns of this country.

Mr. Rennie cabled that unless something was done immediately a general boycott would surely be declared, resulting in great damage to American industry.

While the announcement is made by the Administration that everything possible will be done to lessen the rigor of Chinese inspection, the immigration authorities do not seem clear in their minds as to what not seem clear in their minds as to what changes can be made in the regulations. Secretary Metcalf lost no time to-day in taking up the question with the officers having the matter in charge, and it is probable that an order will soon go forth directing inspectors to use more care in the hand-ling of Chinese suspected of being in this country in violation of law and to confer with the Washington authorities more

freely.

It was proposed some time ago to modify the regulations in certain respects, but a careful examination of them shows that they have been fashioned after the law with such exactitude that it will not be possible to exactitude that it will not be possible to accomplish anything by modifying or amending them. It is believed here that at the next session of Congress the law will be so changed as to provide for more lenient treatment of the merchant and professional classes. The subject will be brought prominently forward early in the session, as the President is expected to discuss it in his message.

TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES.

Friendly Relations Between Colombia and Panama May Soon Be Established.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The differences between the Governments of Colombia and Panama are in a fair way toward settlement. Since the revolution of November, 1903, when Panama gamed her freedom, Colombia has refused to recognize the new republic and diplomaic relations have never been established. This Government has been used as an intermediary between the two republics, ad the diplomats representing the Uniteditates Government at Bogota and at the sty of Panama

have used their good offices o patch up the differences between the two nations. differences between the two nations.

The greatest obstacle in the way of an restablishment of diplomaic and friendly relations between the two Governments is the national debt of Colombia. This amounts to about \$16,00,000. Nearly all of it was incurred when anama was a part of Colombia, and the cople of Panama were benefited to some extent, it is contended, by the variou issues of bonds. The Colombian Government now insistates and a part of the colombian of th The Colombian Government now insists that Panama take or a portion of the

national debt.
To-morrow Enrique Cortez, who comes to Washington with 10 powers of a confidential agent of Predent Reyes, will call on Secretary Taft at discuss the situation with him. Senor Modoza, the new Minister from Colombia who has been here for three works, will at take part in the effort the writer of it.

There was nothing in flected on anybody excepter persentitive pers its wording by communicated with the who apparently caused it to make the star and fered by my secretion was placed as gratuitous interpretation was placed as gratuitous interpretation was placed in its wording by communicated with the who apparently caused it to make an efft Panama will quickly agree.

The besis of the part in the effort to have Panama sume a portion of the indebtedness. Predent Reyes has sent the diplomats orthis mission with the will make an efft Panama will quickly agree.

The besis of the part in the effort to have Panama sume a portion of the indebtedness. Predent Reyes has sent the diplomats orthis mission with the belief that if the nited States Government is agree.

The besis of the part in the effort to have Panama sume a portion of the indebtedness. Predent Reyes has sent the diplomats orthis mission with the belief that if the nited States Government is agreed by the part in the effort to have Panama sume a portion of the indebtedness. Predent Reyes has sent the diplomats orthis mission with the belief that if the nited States Government is agreed by the part in the effort to have Panama sume apportion of the indebtedness. Predent Reyes has sent the diplomats orthis mission with the belief that if the nited States Government is agreed by the part in the effort to have Panama sume apportion of the indebtedness. Predent Reyes has sent the diplomats orthis mission with the belief that if the nited States Government is agreed.

question has it been determined, but it is likely the Panama will be asked to assume at least proportionate share of the indebtedness ised on the relative population of the to countries.

NO FEAFFOR CHURCH MUSIC.

Farley Pierd With the Work Done in ti Cathedral College.

Archbish Farley presided yesterday afternoon , the second annual commencement exeries of the Cathedral College in the hall , the college, Fifty-first street and Madio avenue. In his address to the students id the audience of a thousand relativesnd friends he said:

"I ameeply interested in every institu tion of arning in this diocese, because their acess is my glory, but I am eapeciallinterested in the Cathedral College, . becaus here is begun the work which it aftered completed at Dunwoodie, and the fults of the seed sown here will be laterhown in the caliber of priests who willime forth among us to carry on the

worof the Church. was surprised at the skill of the young vinists here to-day. I asked Fathe Hes how long the boys had been studying the fivolin. When I heard the answer. Since pruary last. I was doubly assured that the first had been so the court of the court of the court of the first as laid down in the Holy Father's cyclical on the subject."

Auxiliary Rispon Custok, Mar. Levelle.

Auxiliary Bishop Cusack, Mgr. Lavelle id over one hundred and fifty priests were resent. Forty students out of ninety in ttendance at the echool pass into their hird year work. The course is four years.

himselfunders of the Virginia Colony. Dair died that under Commodore Decatur, and died that under Commodore Decatur, and yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estiduring teffects of the wounds he receive mate. The majority of the members of the board, including Mayor McClellan and Comptroller Grout, put themselves on record

as being opposed to such building when Bridge Commissioner Best asked the board to approve plans for the construction of an enclosed station at the terminal in this borough of the Williamsburg Bridge. Said

"Bridges should be part of a continuous thoroughfare. I am opposed to the building of any more terminal stations like that at this end of Brooklyn Bridge." Before taking definite action on the plans was decided to hold a public hearing on

Supt. Hopper through President Ahearn asked the board for an additional appropriation of \$122,000 for new inspectors for the De, artment of Buildings. He said that the amounts to the Raines aw that the amendments to the Raines av put a great deal more work on his depart elevators. President Littleton also wanted an increase in the force. Hopper's reques s sent to the Commissioners of Accounts

Typewriting Record Broken

WASHINGTON, June 23. - Typewriting ecords of the Government departments have been broken by Miss Laura Hopkins. a stenographer in the Patent Office, who wrote 30,000 words in a day of seven and one half hours. Her performance is regarded as remarkable, and the record is likely to stand for a long time. Last week one of the Patent Office clerks did 29,000 words in a day. words in a day.